



THE COLONIST.



VOL. III. Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum ST. JOHN'S, N. F., MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1888. Single Copies—One Cent. No. 99.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE EMPEROR STILL IMPROVING

A Generous Benefactor.

REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAK IN ROUMANIA

Russia Renews Her Alliance With France.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 30.

The Emperor Frederick passed an excellent day, yesterday, with no sign of fever.

Wakely, formerly Mayor of Liverpool, offers a quarter of million pounds to build a Cathedral at Liverpool.

There is a revolutionary outbreak in Roumania, close to the Russian frontier.

The Intercolonial freight Depot, at St. John, N.B., has been burnt.

A bill, levying a tax on bottled wines, has passed the British House of Commons, by a vote of 246 to 121.

Russia renews her attempts at an alliance with France.

Salisbury is willing to introduce a bill providing for a bill for life peers.

Special to the Colonist.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

PLACENTIA, today.

The "Lady Glover" arrived here last evening and left this morning for the westward. Bankers "P. L. Whitten" and "Delight" arrived and reports weather rough and poor fishing; bait prospects here good. Wind south-west and moderate.

CAPE RAY, today.

Wind N.E., strong and fine. An Allan boat went inward at seven a.m.

CAPE RACE DESPATCH.

CAPE RACE, today.

Wind N.N.E., light breeze; weather dull; sea smooth. Allan steamer "Nova Scotian" passed west at ten a.m. yesterday. Nothing has been sighted today.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—house and grounds..... A G Smith
K. oil, etc..... J A Edens
New books..... Garrett Byrne
Suburban residence to let... Charles A M Piment
Schooners for sale..... G Knowling
Schooner for charter..... West & Rendell
Mails for the North..... J O Fraser
Glass..... at Woods's
Dress Goods..... Job, Bros & Co
New fruit, &c..... J W Foran
General servant wanted..... Mrs J T O'Mara

ASK Your GROCER for "JUSTICE," the heaviest, purest and best Soap, for all cleansing purposes in the world; each bar weighs, when wrapped, 10½ ounces, and will hold its weight longer than any other Soap in the market. Do not be deceived, but be sure you get "Justice." ap10,liw,m

AUCTION SALES.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

On THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock, ON THE PREMISES,

THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS attached thereto, situate on Circular Road, belonging to the Estate of F. W. Finlay. The house is almost new; is desirably situated; a detached villa, elegantly fitted up, furnished with all modern improvements—with Coach-house and Garden attached. The property can be seen and particulars learnt, on application to A. G. SMITH & Co., Brokers, Water-st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Let.

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS (completely furnished), that beautifully situated suburban residence—

"HILLSBORO,"

Having conservatory and flowers, hot and cold water, garden and stabling, with man-servant's house—if required. Apply to

CHARLES A. M. PIMENT, Agent.

To Let.

THAT WELL-BUILT and MOST conveniently situated Dwelling House and Shop, No 380, on Northside Water street, lately occupied by Mrs. Ellen Golway, deceased. Apply to

ROBERT J. KENT, Solicitor, Duckworth Street.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT; one who understands Cooking. Apply to Mrs. J. T. O'MARA, Musgrave Terrace. ap30,2ifp

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED.

Jno. A. Edens

70 casks K. Oil
20 casks High Test,
(Cheap while landing)

CHOICE CRANBERRIES, SWEET ORANGES, and Silverpeel Onions.

Also, a Fresh Supply of
10-CENT HAMS
and Baltimore Bacon.

ap30,fp,tf

Just Received

Pictures from Ireland—by His Excellency Governor Blake—50 cents

Ladies' Guide to the Work Table—latest edition—40 cents

Family Herald Supplement—latest vol.—70 cents

May No. Young Ladies' Journal

April Nos. Weldon's Journal, Family Herald and Myra's Journal

Devotions for Month of May—from 5-cents up

Royal Readers—all numbers

School Exercise Books—all sizes

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Visiting Cards.

And a large assortment Prayer Books, Bibles, Hymn Books, &c.

GARRETT BYRNE, Opp. Post Office.

FOR SALE.

Sch. 'Ella D.'

Sch. 'Arrow.'

Sch. 'Laura Jane'

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

If not disposed of before end of May, will be sold by Public Auction.

GEO. KNOWLING,

ap30,m&f,fp,tf Admr. Est. late P. Hutchins.

OPEN FOR CHARTER

THE SCHOONER

"BRANKSEA,"

(About Sixty tons.)

WILL ACCEPT FREIGHT FOR ANY PORT.

Apply to Captain on board, or to

WEST & RENDELL.

ap30,2ifp



Mails for the North

MAILS WILL BE CLOSED AT THE General Post Office, at 9 o'clock, Wednesday morning, and despatched at 10 o'clock, by the Steamer LEOPARD, calling at following places, going and coming, unless prevented by ice:—

Bay-de-Verde, Trinity, Catalina, Bonavista, King's Cove, Greenspond, Fogo, Herring Neck, Twillingate, Exploits, Leading Tickle, Littlebay Islands, Littlebay Mines, Nippers' Harbor, Tilt Cove, Betts Cove, Coachman's Cove and Conche.

J. O. FRASER, Postmaster General.

GLASS!

"ALL SIZES.

WOODS', 193 Water-St

ap30,fp

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed (by POWER OF ATTORNEY) General Agent of the Estate of THOMAS COOK, late of St. John's, deceased, hereby gives notice to all the tenants thereof, that they are to pay him all rents now due, or hereafter to become due by them to said Estate. If, after this notice, they pay or cause to be paid, such rents to any other person or persons, they will be held responsible for the consequences.

JAMES J. COLLINS, Notary Public and Real Estate Broker.

Office: opp. "Sailor's Home."—ap14,fp,tem

New Advertisements.

Job, Brothers & Co

DRESS GOODS.

Mens' Fancy Flannel Shirts.

Thirty-seven Hundred yards Dress Material 8 cents per yard.
Thirty-three Hundred yards Dress Material 10 cents per yard.
Seven Hundred Men's Fancy Flannel Shirts, at 55 cents worth 90 cents.

The dress goods are a special lot purchased much below their actual value. are all of dark colors and prevailing styles. The Fancy Shirts are of excellent quality, and only need inspection to ensure purchase. ap30,w,f,m,fp

New Fruit and Confectionery

[PERSONALLY SELECTED.]

PER S.S. BONAVISTA FROM NEW YORK, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Choice New Fruit, such as Pine Apples, Bananas, Grapes, Table Apples, Extra Large Sweet Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c.—all in prime order. Also, an assortment of 150 different kinds of Choice Confectionery—wholesale and retail, at

J. W. FORAN'S, New and Old Confectionery Stores.

april30

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

Parker & Monroe.

500 sides No. 1 So'le Leather
15 cwt Dressed Split Leather
300 sides Pebble Grained Leather
300 sides Smooth Grained Leather
100 sides Smooth Grained Leather—Boyle's tanning

ap26,fp,th,s&m The above will be sold Cheap for Cash.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED,

OUR SPRING STOCK OF CHOICE TEAS.

All Grades—selling Cheap for Cash—wholesale and retail, at

M. & J. TOBIN'S, 170 and 172 Duckworth Street.

april20

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

1888! - SPRING - 1888!

Just Received from London, per brig. Clementine.

PRESERVES—ASSORTED—in 1-lb.,

2-lb. and 7-lb tins—Raspberry, Gooseberry, Red currant, Black Currant, Plum, Greengage, Strawberry, Apple-jelly, Marmalade. N. B.—The above-mentioned preserves are of superior quality.

Currents, in 1 cwt. cases—Brown & Pol's n's Corn Flour—14lb bxs; 4lb pkts
Lime Juice and Lime Juice Cordial
Raspberry Syrup, in pints and quarts
Lemon Syrup, in pints and quarts
Lemon Syrup, in boxes and kegs; Bread Soda
Currie Powder, French Capers, Yorkshire Relish,

And continually on hand, a large stock Groceries, Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,

290 Water Street, 43 and 45 King's Road.

april27

Standard MARBLE Works.

287 New Gower-St.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

I invite the public to inspect my large and very excellent

—STOCK OF—

HEAD-STONES,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, MANTELPieces, &c.

At rates sufficiently reasonable to defy competition. I guarantee solid stock and the best of workmanship. Outport orders solicited. Designs furnished by letter or otherwise. Special reduction on all goods ordered during the summer. Cement & plaster for sale.

JAMES MCINTYRE.

april5,2iw,fp

Builders' - Supply - Store.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 M. Prime Fir Shingles

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

ap26

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale.

GUANO,

(Taken from "Bell" Rock, Conception Bay.)

\$1.00 PER BARREL.

Samples to be seen at Mr. J. W. BUTLER'S, Topsail, or at

S. O. STEELE'S,

ap26,th,m&th,fp 101 Water-st., East-end.

On Sale: Bridport Goods

6, 9, 12, 15, 18 & 21-thread Lines

32 and 36-lb. Salmon Twine

18 and 24-lb. Caplin Twine

Herring and Gelling Twines

Hemp—in 1 and 2-oz. balls

Head Ropes, Herring Nets

Cod Netting—assorted mesh.

The above will be sold AT LOWEST PRICES to close sales.

JAS. B. SCLATER,

ap30,6ifp,m,w&f 151 Water Street.

Spring - 1888.

NEW GOODS - IN ALL - DEPARTMENTS.

M. MONROE

Begs to intimate that the various Departments contain a Choice Selection of all the Novelties for the Season. Also,

10,000 Pcs. Room Paper—with bord'gs to match.

april7

JAS. A. WHITEFORD,

Watchmaker and Optician,

WATER STREET, SAINT JOHN'S, N. F.

J.A.W. WOULD INFORM OWN-

ers of Banking Schooners that he has always on hand a full supply of Nautical Goods, suitable for the Bank Fishery, viz:—

Sextants, Quadrants, Spirit Compasses, Dory

Compasses, Parallel Rulers, Opera Glasses, Ship's

Clocks, Patent Logs, Patent Taffrail Logs, Brass

Box Compasses, Dividers, Spy Glasses, Aneroid

Barometers, Patent Fog Horns. Also, a large

assortment of second-hand instruments in stock.

N.B.—Owners of Bankers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. ap28,t,th,m,fp

FOR SALE BY

WEST & RENDELL.

10 Bags Onions,

Now landing, ex ss Nova Scotian.

—ALSO—

25 Boxes Canadian Cheese.

ap28,2ifp

To be Let.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP

situate on the Northside of Water-St., lately

occupied by WILLIAM SNOW, and immediately

opposite the premises of Messrs. AYNE & SONS. For

particulars; apply to

M. H. CARTY,

Solicitor.

ap26,3i,fp

To Let—Immediate Possession

A HOUSE,

On Military Road, opposite the Colonial

Building. For particulars apply at the COLONIST

office. ap4,8iw,fp

EDWIN McLEOD

Commission Merchant.

DENVERA.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.

Special attention paid to the purchase of

W. L. Produce and Sale of Fish. sep26,fp,ly

Select Story.

A Noble Atonement

[BY THE COUNTESS.]

CHAPTER XXXV.—Continued.

"You have all that woman's heart can wish or desire; you lose all unless you return. You lose your position as Countess of Lynn."

"I hold it less than nothing," she said, with trembling lips.

"You lose your position, which is that of one of the most brilliant and popular women in England."

"I care even less for that," she replied. "Oh Lionel, do you not see that wealth, luxury, magnificence are all less than nothing to me; I want you, only you, out of all this wide world—only you."

"But, my dearest, you are surrounded by a barrier that can never be broken."

"You mean my marriage," she said with hot a flush. "I have broken that barrier myself—I have left my husband of my own free will, and I shall never go back to him."

"That does not break the barrier, Vivian."

"It weakens it so that another can easily break it. You told me, Lionel, there is no real marriage without love. If there is no love, how can there be any marriage? You told me so, Lionel; and," she went on, with an air of charming simplicity, "if that be true, my real marriage would be with you, whom I love, and not with the earl, whom I do not love."

He groaned aloud. "Oh, child," he said, "have I been villain enough to teach you that? It is all false—all utterly false and hateful it is, indeed, Vivian!"

"Is it false?" she asked, with a strange smile. "At least I believe it—I could not believe anything else. It does not matter who taught me, I learned the lesson well."

"Listen to me, Vivian," said Sir Lionel. "I have done you harm and wrong enough. If ever I did teach you the accursed doctrine you have just uttered, I retract it, I declare it to be utterly false, and I repeat now that the bond between husband and wife is a most sacred one, and can only be broken by death."

The Countess of Lynn laughed a laugh that rang in his ears for many days afterward.

"My bond will be broken by a woman's will," she said; "I shall never go back to my husband. He struck me, and he forbade me ever to see you again."

The gentle submission was dying away, the wild passion returning.

"You talk to me, Lionel," she said, "of advantages. What are they, when one's heart is cold? I would rather have you to love me—I would rather love you than be queen of the grandest empire under the sun."

"Still you know after acting in this fashion—in leaving your husband and his home—you set at defiance all the laws and customs of society."

"I care not," she answered. "I must say one thing more. Do you recognize the fact that you are breaking the laws of Heaven? I feel bound to set things before you."

"Yes," she replied slowly. "I am sorry for that, I cannot help it—I shall never go back to him. Oh, Lionel, you love me too much to wish me to do that. Do you think," she added, looking at him with her clear, proud eyes, "do you think I could bear a life from which you were shut out; could bear to know that I had to live through a long stretch of years without you? Take the sun from the sky, and earth shall prosper rather than I live without my sun. Can you expect me, now that I have learned to love you, ever to live without you, Lionel?" said the beautiful, guilty, loving woman. "Lionel, I know what I suffered when you went away; I could bear it no longer—bear it no more. I awoke in the morning and my day was one long sigh for you; nothing pleased me, nothing interested me, every thing brought you so forcibly to my mind—the music you liked, the books you have spoken of, even the places in the room, your favorite chair, were all shrines to

me, and I the most loving of pilgrims. I could remember the very spots where your hand touched, and I used to kiss them."

"Oh, Lionel, how I love you—foolish love, worshiping love, you will say; it is all true. I could not bear to go where we had been together. I could not bear going to a strange place, because I had never been there with you; I could not endure to be with those who knew you, because the very mention of your name went like fire through my veins. I hated, still more, to be with strangers, because they never mentioned you. The days were so long, I thought they would never pass. Oh, Lionel, you know the old words. At night I cried, 'Would Heaven 'twere morn!' At morn I cried, 'Would Heaven 'twere night!' I hated the sun, it brought a new day, but it did not bring you; I hated laughter and tears—everything that was not you. I have not slept, food has been like ashes; I could have drunk my own tears. Do you think I could live like that? Why, death is ten thousand times more sweet. I have tried life without you—no one can say I have not tried—but I cannot live without you. You understand, Lionel?"

"I hear, Vivian," he replied, in a grave voice, "I hear what you say."

"And it is true," she cried, with impassioned eagerness, "every word of it is true. I—I have sent for you to tell you so. I cannot live without you, let me stay with you."

By this time, and in the mad excitement of passion, he had so forgotten Elinore as though she did not exist; he was carried away, he was out of himself or now was the time when he could have so justly said:

"You cannot stay with me; I have a wife and children of my own," but the words did not occur to him. He was blind and dizzy with the horrible temptation.

"I will serve you faithfully—I will give you my life with all its affection and devotion if you will let me stay."

"There can be no question of your serving me," he said, "if you remain with me," and his face paled with terrible emotion; "we must call things by their right names."

This was not eloquent wooing or even impassioned pleading, but at the first half-word of consent such joy flashed into the face of the girl—such intense, complete, perfect joy—that he looked at her in wonder, and the next moment she was clinging to him with kisses and tears, lavishing on him such love, that being merely mortal man, he lost his presence of mind, as he had lost his loyalty, his honor, and his manhood.

"If it is to be," he said, in a voice that he did not recognize as his own, "if it is to be, it is you who must go with me; you understand, Vivian."

Abandoned in that moment by every good angel she murmured:

"Yes, I understand; I know what I am losing and what I am gaining—I prefer the loss to the gain. I will not go away from you again, and if you send me from you, it will be to death."

"You love me so much," he said, "that you are willing to sacrifice everything in the world for me."

"I wish the sacrifice were greater," she murmured.

"You give up wealth, luxury, and magnificence, for I am not wealthy as the earl is; you give up home, title, position, and all for my sake."

The very madness of passion must have been upon her, for she answered: "Yes, and I would give up more if there were more to renounce. I would give my life if I might die looking at you and loving you—my life itself."

And she remembered in that moment two things—how her young mother had asked to die looking on her husband's face, and how she had remembered that fact, as she stood before the altar with the earl. She loved this man, for she felt as her young mother had done when she was dying; even death was sweet if she could look upon him.

Then all efforts at honor or loyalty ended. Their good angels, with veiled faces, retired; and two more souls drifted down the stream that begins where roses bloom and ends in the flames of eternal fire.

(to be continued.)

I've had my say out, and I shall be th' easier for 't all my life. There's no pleasure i' living, if you're to be corked up, forever, and only dribble your mind out by the sly, like a leaky barrel.—George Eliot.

TEA. TEA.

ON SALE BY

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,
100 half-chests Tea.

Different qualities and prices. ap30

BOOKS BY REV. E. P. ROE.

A YOUNG GIRL'S WOOING, 30 cts.

Without a Home, 30 cents
An Original Belle, 30 cents
He Fell in Love With His Wife, 30 cents
Opening of a Chestnut Burr, 30 cents
A Knight of the 19th Century, 30 cents
His Sombre Rivals, 30 cents
Near to Nature's Heart, 30 cents
From Jest to Earnest, 30 cents
A Face Illumed, 30 cents
What Can She do, 30 cents
Barriers Burned Away, 30 cents
A Day of Fate, 30 cents
The Earth Trembled (cloth), 60 cents

J. F. Chisholm.

april 18

\$1.00!

OUR CELEBRATED DOLLAR LAUNDRY
Soap is unequalled for size and quality. One dollar per box of Thirty bars.

ap21 Clift, Wood & Co.

BELFAST HAMS & BACON.

Just Received,

BELFAST HAMS

Belfast Bacon.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,

ap17 290 Water-st., 43 & 45 King's Road.

BEEF! BEEF!

On Sale by Clift, Wood & Co.

15 barrels Beef,

april 21 ex steamer Portia.

LUMBER.

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Board

Pine and Spruce Plank

Pine and Spruce Studding

Pine and Spruce Joisting

Hemlock, Pine, Spruce & Hardwood Scantling

Clove and Sawn Cedar Shingles

Pine Shingles, 3000 Pailings.

FOR SALE BY

ap17 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

IMPERIAL

CREAM TARTAR

BAKING

POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,

CONTAINS NO

ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES,

or any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLET, TORONTO, ONT.

CHICAGO, ILL.

MADE IN CANADA

PORK. PORK. PORK.

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

20 barrels P. M. Pork, 12 brls Joles

20 barrels Pates, 10 brls Feet.

Will be sold cheap, to close sales. at8

TEA. TEA.

Just Received per steamer Govino, from London

via Liverpool.

TEA in boxes.

TEA IN HALF-CHESTS.

Every package guaranteed. Wholesale and

retail.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,

ap17 290 Water-st., 43 & 45 King's Road.

129 WATER STREET.

We are now offering a large assortment of

Room Papers and Borderings

(Choice Patterns).

Ladies' and Children's Button &

Elastic Side Boots.

BOYS' IRONCLAD BOOTS.

R. HARVEY.

april 7

Crystaliz'd and Granulated

SUGARS.

FOR SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

10 barrels Granulated Sugar

10 barrels Crystalized Sugar. ap18

JUST RECEIVED BY A. P. JORDAN,

At his Stores, 178 and 180 Water Street.

One Hundred Bxs. Soap:

(Pale Olive, Electric, Crown, Fancy Toilet—in great variety.)

AND IN STOCK—BREAD, FLOUR, PORK, LOINS, JOWLS, PACKET AND Mess Beef; 20 firkins of choice Butter—a splendid quality; a fine assortment Fancy Biscuits, viz.: "Currant Tops"—iced, "Sultana," Jumbles, &c., Ginger, Soda, &c., Plain and Fruit Cake; 100 bxs fine Confectionery, 100 bottles ditto, 100 dozen of Jams, viz.: Agricot, Damson, Red & Black Currant, and 2-lb tins of Peaches, Pine Apples, &c., &c. Also, Belfast Bacon and Hams, Cheddar Cheese; Colman's White and Blue Starch; Pickles and Syrups. The above Stock will be sold at extremely low rates—wholesale or retail.

ap28 A. P. JORDAN, 178 & 180 Water Street.

We are Showing Some High-class Goods!

SIDE-BOARDS, CABINETS, WARD-ROBES,

Book-Cases, Roller Desks, &c.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

GALLAHAN, GLASS & CO.,

For hire—A large furniture wagon. Removals conducted. ap25 Duckworth and Gower Streets.

For the Banks

STRONG AND RELIABLE BAROMETERS,

So delicate as to indicate a Storm Eight or Twelve hours before its arrival. These instruments are the same as those provided by the British Government, at reduced rates, to fishing vessels in the Channel and the North Sea.

N. OHMAN,

atlantic Hotel Building

"The Gloucester."

The Gloucester Tarred Cotton Line

Is undoubtedly the Best Banking Line Made.

IT IS twenty per cent. stronger than any other Cotton Line.
IT IS more easily handled than any other Cotton Line.
IT WILL stand more rough usage and wear better than any other Cotton Line, and it is the cheapest Cotton Line in the market. Made in all sizes. See that every dozen bears the trade mark, "THE GLOUCESTER." None other genuine. oct15fp.tf.ecd

JOHNSON'S FOR INTERNAL
—AND—
EXTERNAL USE.

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their names, an illustrated Pamphlet. All who buy and are refunded if not any part of the

most well known
FAMILY REMEDY
EVER KNOWN.

Just Received, by the Subscribers.

RAISINS, CURRANTS, SALT CARRAWAY SEEDS,

Pepper, Cloves, Citron, Cinnamon, Dried Apples, &c.

Also, Choice Selection New Tea—selling at lowest prices.

T. & J. GRACE, 360 Water Street.

dec7

Genuine Singer Sewing Machine!

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Imitations.

TERMS, &c:

TO SUIT THE Bad Times, we have reduced the price of all our sewing machines. We call the attention of Tailors and Shoemakers to our Singer No. 2, that we can now sell at a very low figure; in fact, the prices of all our Genuine Singers, now, will surprise you. We warrant every machine for over five years. The Genuine Singer is doing the work of Newfoundland. No one can do without a Singer.

1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.
2nd—Carries a finer needle with even size thread.
3d. Uses a greater number of size 1 thread with one size needle.
4th. Will close a seam tighter with linen thread than any other machine will with silk.
Old machines taken in exchange. Machines on easy monthly payments.

M. F. SMYTH, Agent for Newfoundland.

Sub-Agents: RICH'D. J. McGRATH, Littlebay; JOHN HARTERY, Hr. Grese

198 JOHN T. DUNPHY, Placentia.

Consignees per Plymouth.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS FROM Boston, Mass., U.S.A., per brig, Plymouth, will please pass Entries and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Clift, Wood & Co.

FOR SALE

A LARGE FISHING ROOM.

(FEE SIMPLE PROPERTY.)

Lately in possession of Mr. Richard Power, situated at Quidividi, a large stage, flakes and fish store, stables and carriage house. Also, a dwelling house and shop, and land attached. For particulars apply to

MRS. POWER, Quidividi.

PRE-COLUMBIAN VOYAGERS!

A.D. 800-1497.

TRADITIONS OF a Western Land—Prophecy of Seneca—Seneca and Columbus, a coincidence—Plato's "Atlantis"—Voyage of St. Brendan—St. Malo—Missions in Iceland—The Flato Saga, A.D. 860—Discovery of Greenland by Gunbiarn, 886—Re-Discovery by Eric Raud, 980—Discovery of America by Bjarni, 985—Labrador, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, discovered by Lief, 1000—It Myle, or Great Ireland—Vestiges of an Irish Colony in America—Episcopal Sees in Greenland, 1021 to 1406—Voyage of Zeno, 1380—Relics of John Guy's Colony at Cupper's Cove, or Capids.

See Very Rev. Dr. Howley's Ecclesiastical History of Newfoundland, \$2.50 per copy.

JOHN SKINNER

DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble & Soapstones.



Cement and Plaster Paris on Retail. See our Show-Room.

TERRA NOVA MARBLE WORKS.

Opposite Star of the Sea Hall, Duckworth Street, St. John's, Newfoundland oct26,3w,tey

The Nfld. Consolidated Foundry Co., Limited.

Beg to acquaint the public that they have now on hand, a variety of

Patterns for Grave and Garden Railings and for Crestings of Houses, &c.

AND WOULD INVITE INSPECTION OF SAME.

All Orders left with us for either of the above will have our immediate attention.

JAMES ANCEL, Manager.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

[ESTABLISHED A.D., 1809]

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1887:

I.—CAPITAL				
Authorized Capital	£3,000,000			
Subscribed Capital	3,000,000			
Paid-up Capital	500,000			
II.—FIRE FUND.				
Reserve	£54,576	19	11	
Premium Reserve	362,188	18	6	
Balance of profit and loss acc't.	67,895	12	6	
	£1,274,661	10	6	
III.—LIFE FUND.				
Accumulated Fund (Life Branch)	£3,274,835	19	1	
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch)	473,147	3	2	
	£3,747,982	2	3	
REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1887.				
FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.				
Nett Life Premiums and Interest	£469,075	6	3	
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest	124,717	7	11	
	£593,792	13	4	
FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.				
Nett Fire Premiums and Interest	£1,157,075	14	0	
	£1,750,866	7	4	

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.

Chief Offices,—EDINBURGH & LONDON.

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General Agent for Nfld.

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Claims paid since 1862 amount to £3,461,563 stg.

FIRE INSURANCE granted upon almost every description of Property. Claims are met with Promptitude and Liberality. The Rates of Premium for Insurances, and all other information may be obtained on application to

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The Mutual Life Insurance Co.'y,

OF NEW YORK.—ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets, January 1st, 1887	\$114,181,963
Cash Income for 1886	\$21,137,179
Insurance in force about	\$400,000,000
Policies in force about	180,000

The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest Financial Institution in the World.

No other Company has paid such LARGE DIVIDENDS to its Policy-holders; and no other Company issues so PLAIN and so COMPREHENSIVE A POLICY.

A. S. RENDELL,

Agent at Newfoundland.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The House of Assembly.

FRIDAY, March 23.

MR. KEAN—A few years ago a similar measure to this was approved of and passed by this house, but was rejected by the Legislative Council, because the matter was not altogether approved of by the people. I am afraid that this bill will meet with the same fate. A few petitions were presented at that time, praying that a bill would be passed for the abolition of codtraps, but none have been presented since. I have had a long experience of the different modes of catching fish, and I say now as I said before that I am not a friend of the codtrap, and the arguments of hon. members cannot change my opinion in this matter. A request was made to this house last year that a close time be enforced for the getting of codtraps. It was vaguely pointed out then that it would be impossible to do so, because the caplin always approach the southern part of our coast before the northern part, and the caplin season would be over in one part before it commenced in the other. Other modes of fishing are as equally injurious as the trap. A petition was signed by experienced and influential men of Bonavista praying that traps, nets, and bultows be abolished. I have carefully studied this matter and will give this bill my support when it comes before the committee of the whole house. I have often found that when fish could be caught in traps those fishing with hook-and-line would catch nothing, and when the hook-and-line would do good work nothing would be done with traps. There is no doubt that traps and seines destroy a large number of small fish, and some people say that bultows kill a great many mother fish. It is hard for us to legislate on matters relating to the fishery, but when we find petitions, such as the one which I spoke of from the people of Bonavista, signed by both fishermen and owners of traps, setting out the necessity for the abolition of traps, I think our coast is clear, and we would be voicing the sentiments of the majority of those engaged in the fishery if we would make this bill law in now before the house.

MR. SCOTT—I am not sure that some hon. members would consent to the provisions of this bill being enforced before two years, unless there is a special provision for compensation made to owners of traps. I trust that the second reading of the bill will be allowed to pass, and that the bill will then be referred to a select committee.

MR. MORINE—I consider that this bill practically provides for compensation when it enacts that its operation is not to be stayed for two years, giving the owners of cod-traps time to have their present traps worn out. I hold in my hand a petition praying for the abolition of cod-traps, signed by four hundred practical fishermen of Bonavista, as well as by the representatives of firms doing business there. (The hon. member here read the petition.) It seems to me that the objections to cod-traps and bultows cannot be better expressed than in this petition so largely signed by the people of Bonavista. The petitioners are desirous that such a measure as the present bill should be enacted, but, failing this, they would be satisfied to have local option accorded to them in this matter. I have much pleasure in supporting the second reading of this bill, and I think the house owes it to itself to send this bill back to the Council by a unanimous vote of this house.

The bill was then read a second time and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the following bills were read a third time, passed, titled and ordered to be sent to the Legislative Council: A bill respecting enquiries into the public service.

A bill for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported into this colony and its dependencies.

Ordered that the Attorney General and Mr. Greene do take the former bill to the Council, and the latter one by hon. Receiver General and Mr. Scott, and request their concurrence.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL laid on the table of the house, by command of his Excellency the Governor, the coastal steam contract.

Ordered that the said document do lie on the table.

HON. RECEIVER GENERAL presented a bill for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the local expenditure of the colony, for the year ending 31st day of December, 1888, and for other purposes, which was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

MR. McGRATH gave notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the hon. the Premier whether it is the intention of his government to send a delegation to Ottawa, as requested by the Governor-General of Canada, and if so, whether the delegation will be sent before or after the prorogation of the legislature.

CHAIRMAN BOARD WORKS gave notice that he will on tomorrow move this house into committee of the whole on certain resolutions upon roads and bridges in this colony.

MR. PARSONS gave notice that he will on tomorrow ask leave to introduce a bill for the protection of mechanics and others, and to give them a lien for their labor.

MR. GREENE gave notice that he will on tomorrow move an address to His Excellency the Governor in Council upon the petition of Rev. Laurence Vereker and others of Bape Broyle, on the subject of the erection of a public wharf at that place.

Ordered that the house at its rising do adjourn until Monday next.

Then the house adjourned until Monday at 3½ o'clock.

MONDAY March 26th.

The House opened at 3.30 pm. MR. VEITCH—I beg leave to present a petition from the Rev. M. P. Morris and others, of Topsail, praying for the government to survey a tract of land lying between Horse Cove and Topsail, and also for a small sum to open a road through this land.

MR. MORINE—I beg leave to present a petition from J. Fisher and others, of Bayley's Cove,

Bonavista Bay, on roads; also from James Abbot, from same place; also from R. Tyfield, Canaille; also, A. Skiffington, Bonavista; also from A. Shiran, Bonavista, all on roads.

MR. ROLLS—I beg leave to present a petition from J. C. Waterman and others, of Change Islands on the subject of telegraph extension. Change Islands is a place of some importance, having a large number of schooner owners, besides mercantile establishments, lobster factories, etc., and as the telegraph line now reaches Fogo which is but such a short distance from Change Islands, I think it might well be extended to Change Islands. I also beg leave to present a petition from Arthur Hicks and others, of Musgrave Harbor and Doting Cove, on roads. Also a petition from John B. Wheeler and others, of Strait Shore, Musgrave Harbor, Doting Cove.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill for the Abolition of Codtraps.

MR. EMERSON in the chair.

MR. PARSONS explained the object of the bill, and moved the reading of the first section.

MR. McGRATH moved that the bill be referred to a select committee.

MR. VEITCH seconded the motion.

MR. LEMESSURIER supported the motion and considered that compensation should be provided for those whose property would be affected by the bill.

HON. PREMIER said that as he had supported the passage of a similar bill on a former occasion, he would now support the present bill. In Canada all codtraps are licensed and no codtrap can be set without permission. He thought there was very much to be said in favor of that principle. At the present time our hook and line fishermen are seriously interfered with by the setting of codtraps on the grounds where these fishermen have been accustomed to fish; he considered that this interference ought to be stopped and that it would be a good rule if no traps were allowed to be set without permission having been first obtained from a magistrate or some person appointed for the purpose.

MR. MORINE—While he favored the present bill he also agreed with the principle of local option in fishery matters, but was altogether opposed to a license system, which he regarded as a monopoly. My constituents desire that the bultows be placed in the same category, as they are just as harmful as the codtraps. If the matter be relegated to a select committee, I trust that the committee will take up and deal with the bultows as well as codtraps.

MR. PARSONS—I have not heard as yet any good reason why this bill should be referred to a select committee. I fear, if such a course were adopted the bill would be buried. We should be able to frame this bill properly in a committee of the whole, and I would ask hon. members to express their views upon it so that we will be able to pass a measure that will meet the requirements of the people.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL—It was stated on the second reading that we should have the matter discussed in a committee of the whole, before referring the bill to a select committee in order that the views of hon. members may be known. With regard to the question of license there appears to be a misunderstanding amongst hon. members. In some places traps are used in such a manner as to interfere with each other, and it has been repeatedly suggested that some regulations should be adopted as to the use and setting of them. Whether we call it a license or a rule it matters not as the subject would be the same. Instead of having a local option you may have some constituted authority,—it may not be a magistrate—to regulate the setting of traps in a place according to the circumstances of the case. At the present I cannot see how the local option can be applied. What will be the result if our people fish at places near which no persons at all reside. Take Cape St. Mary's, for instance, who is to decide the question there? The same may be said of the Labrador. Is it the few people that reside at the Labrador, or is it those who go down there to fish in the summer that are to decide the question as to whether traps shall be used. However, these are only a few objections on one side of the question, and it is quite possible that they can be explained away. It has been frequently stated that the method of catching fish by traps is injurious to the fishery, and if such be the case, and there is a consensus of opinion upon it, we ought to deal practically with the matter before us.

MR. MURPHY supported the motion to have the bill referred to a select committee. He believed that the license system, and that of local option were impracticable. License system was overdone at present; for every fisherman before he could sell squids next summer would be obliged to take out a license. There were between ten to fifteen thousand engaged in this business, so that the magistrates would be kept pretty well at work granting licenses. He believed it impossible to enforce legislation regarding the fisheries, for they had no constituted authority to see that the laws were carried out. The only way to see to their enforcement was by the appointment of a bureau whose business it was to look after such matters. It was universally believed that the use of codtraps was an evil, consequently they should not postpone the abolition of them by license or local option. If, as he said before, the bill be passed, it would, like other fishery laws, remain inoperative as there was no one to see that it was carried out.

MR. PARSONS—It was the intention that this bill would not come into operation before the expiration of two years, so that in the meantime, an opportunity would be afforded for the establishment of a bureau. If the matter was an evil let them deal with it at once. Amongst the owners of traps, and amongst the fishermen there was an unanimity of opinion that they should be done away with. He was not convinced that a select committee could do more for the measure than what could be done by a committee of the whole. Experience had taught them that those traps were a source of endless dispute amongst the fishermen. The owners of traps, in order to secure a good place, frequently put them out very early in the spring, and when others come there they find the place taken, which resulted in quarrels amongst the people. The magistrate in such cases seemed to be powerless to interfere. Let the law be passed and let them have machinery to carry it out, and if it failed, then they would not be blamed as they had done their duty in the matter. If bultows were to be included in the bill, by all means let it be done, but all he advocated in the present case was the abolition of codtraps.

MR. McGRATH—Could not agree with the observations of the hon. member. Already the people were prevented giving bait to the French, now it was proposed to prohibit their catching codfish with traps or bultows; if that sort of thing went on, the people of Placentia and Fortune Bays would have, like the constituents of my hon. friend, to go into the split business to make a living.

MR. MORINE—To him there seemed to be a misunderstanding on the part of some hon. members as to the difference between license and local option. Local option simply carried out, to a certain extent, the principle of prohibition. By the adoption of such a law the people would be able to prohibit the use of traps, wherever they thought proper. On the other hand the granting of licenses was to allow the continuance of that which they now sought to abolish. Instead of so sweeping a measure as the one proposed, which on account of its being so, would run the risk of defeat, it was better to pass a law that would do away with traps in places only where they were found to be injurious. Let the people restrict their use where it was found expedient to do so. It was the fishermen themselves that were desir-

ous of having this law passed so that there would be no difficulty as to its enforcement. He was in favor of the bill going to a select committee, as he was afraid that as it stood it would be defeated.

MR. BRADSHAW was also in favor of sending the bill to a select committee. Two years ago they had had a similar discussion upon a bill introduced here, by hon. Surveyor General. Having passed the house almost unanimously, it was sent to the Council, where it was thrown out. The gentlemen of the Upper Chamber complained that the members went up there with their hands in their pockets. He hoped when they went up there this time, that they would not have their hands in their pockets. In a matter of this kind it was necessary for them to see that the fishermen had fair play. He did not believe that local option would work well at Cape St. Mary's, as there were no residents in the vicinity to decide the question. He remembered seeing Mr. McGrath working his trap at Golden Bay in company with seventy or eighty schooners, which was another place in which there were no residents. With regard to license, the Canadian government granted a license to their fishermen to enable them to use traps for which they had to pay the sum of forty dollars. He should like to know where our fishermen were going to get forty dollars. He did not think the license system would work well. The magistrates resided too far away to have any power if required, and all they could do, as it frequently happened at present, was to listen to complaints. He (Mr. B.) did not use a trap, nor did he intend to, as such means of fishing was most destructive to the fishery. He was of opinion that the owners of traps should have fair play in being allowed time to wear them out. If the merchant did not supply the fishermen with traps, the latter could not have them, so he thought it would be better to leave the matter in the hands of these two classes. They have been talking this evening about doing away with traps, bultows and codtraps, then what were they going to catch fish with.

MR. PETERS approved of the suggestion that the bill should be referred to a select committee. It would seem that attempts to legislate for the fisheries had been failures in the past, and were likely to result in further failures in the future. Some two or three years ago, the fishermen of St. Lawrence had petitioned this house for redress for a grievance of the following nature: There was only one cove in the locality where hook and line fishermen could obtain bait, and at the mouth of that cove a trap was set, which barred the entrance. It was found that no bait could be obtained in that cove, except in the trap itself. Petitioners sought redress of this house against this particular grievance. In such a case as that local option would work admirably; but in other localities it would not be practicable. Mr. Morine had asserted that there would be no difficulty in carrying out a Local Option Act respecting cod-traps. His experience led him to believe that fishery enactments were seldom carried out. For instance, there was a law on the statute book prohibiting the casting of offal overboard on the fishing grounds. Last fall, men from his district had asked him (Mr. P.) if there really was such a law. He turned up the statutes, and read them the enactment, informing them, at the time, that it lay in their own hands to put the law in operation. But that they were unwilling to do; and so it was all over the island: the people everywhere were unwilling to play the part of informers. It had been stated in this house that there were 76 or 78 statutory provisions on our statute book regulating the conduct of the fisheries, and he thought it was time that inconsiderate legislation of this nature should be put a stop to. Further legislation, in his opinion, should proceed upon the recommendation of the fishery commission, for their suggestions would be fortified by evidence, and would have some probability of being carried into effective operation.

MR. GRIEVE gathered from the speeches of hon. members that there was a consensus of opinion upon the desirability of referring the bill to a select committee. He regretted that such should be the case, for he regarded the present bill as a very practical and effective measure. If he had any fault to find with the bill it would be from the fact that it gave codtraps a lease of existence for two years longer; he would prefer to see the time for abolition settled at one year hence. He would like any hon. member of experience to inform him when a cod trap would wear out. Every year a third or a half of the trap would have to be replaced, and then in two or three years none of the original trap would remain, yet it would continually contain a large proportion of new material; and thus the grievance would be no nearer a remedy than it was at present, and the loss suffered by the abolition of the use of traps would be as severely felt, if it were postponed to half a dozen years, hence, as it would be a year from this, he preferred that an instant remedy for existing grievances should be provided, a year from this date fixed as the final limit of the time during which the traps should be used. As for the principle of local option, he could not see how it could apply. On the Labrador, for instance, where the fishermen from Newfoundland are the only trap owners, and where the same fishermen seldom fished at a locality two years in succession, how could a poll be taken? He had, himself a pecuniary interest in hundreds of codtraps, yet he should rejoice if their use was prohibited. One year's grace is sufficient to be given, during that time trap owners might convert part of their traps into arms for cod seines, and linnet might be imported to make the bunts. The petition presented by Mr. Morine, very concisely set forth the evils resulting from the use of traps. These evils seemed to be (1) That by their use immature fish were caught and damage was done to the breeding fish; (2) that they kept the caplin from coming into the rocks; (3) that they occupied the best fishing grounds, to the detriment of the hook and line fishermen. The objection they made that the fishermen were careless, was not one which should have great weight because that the Legislature was powerless to remedy; but the Legislature should interfere to stop the destruction of the fishery. If he thought that he would meet with the support of the house he would move that the period of two years, during which the use of traps should be continued, should be reduced to one year; but he feared from the expression of opinion which

Daily Colonist.

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1888.

Saturday Evening's Accident

MR. HEATH SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL OVER CUSTOM HOUSE WALL.

A sad accident occurred on Saturday night last, by which Mr. Archibald Heath was seriously injured. A gentleman passing along Water-street at about 10.30 p.m. near the custom house saw a man fall from the wall on the east side of the custom house, opposite the premises of Messrs. Bowden & Sons. He gave the alarm, and the police officers on the beat were promptly on hand. On entering the passageway between the custom house and the wall they found the fallen man in an unconscious state. They raised him up and bore him to the police office. In this they were assisted by the citizens. Dr. Rendell was immediately sent for. He found the man bleeding profusely from the nose, but no signs of external injury, but the doctor thinks the man is very much injured internally. He remained in the police office till yesterday morning, when he was conveyed to the hospital. Reports today say he is still unconscious. Mr. Heath is about thirty-seven years old, and is a carpenter by trade. His home is in Georgetown, and he has a wife and five children. It is to be hoped that he will recover. The place where Mr. Heath fell is over twelve feet high, and the ground underneath is as hard as iron. He must have been sitting on the wall when he lost his balance and went over. This wall has frequently been referred to as one of the most dangerous places in the town. In front of custom house hill it is but sixteen inches high, and the wonder is more accidents have not occurred there. About a year and a half ago Mr. Frank Gallishaw fell over it and received injuries which confined him to his bed for six weeks. An iron railing should be placed on the wall at once.

MR. SAMUEL ALLEN MISSING.

His Boat Picked Up Near Cape Spear.

FRIENDS AND POLICE IN SEARCH.

Grave fears are entertained in town of the drowning of Mr. Samuel Allen, of Water-street West. The particulars of the case are: Mr. Allen left town at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, in a skiff, for Black Head. He had on board Mr. Shortall, of that place, with his furniture. Mr. Shortall had been living in town all the winter, but was going to his home in Blackhead for the summer, for the fishery. The boat reached Blackhead about four o'clock, discharged the furniture and Mr. Allen left for St. John's between five and six. He was alone coming in; the wind was somewhat against him and he had to beat in. He did not reach the Narrows till nearly nine o'clock. The boat was what is known as a nine quintal skiff, and difficult for one man to handle, even for a strong man, and Mr. Allen had not been strong for some time. Seeing his difficulty Mr. Holwell, living near the South battery, offered assistance, but Mr. Allen informed him that he was all right and would get in in a short time. Mr. Holwell thereupon left for the shore. Nothing farther was seen of Mr. Allen, but yesterday morning his boat was picked up by a schooner which left this port for Bay Bulls, and brought into the latter place. It is stated that a sculling oar was picked up in Deadman's Bay, yesterday evening, which is thought to belong to Mr. Allen's boat. Today friends of Mr. Allen and the police force are searching every cove in the vicinity of the Narrows, for it is thought that the missing man may have landed on one of the many nooks near the heads when he found himself unable to manage the boat. It is to be hoped that the search may prove successful. Mr. Allen is sixty-seven years old, is a sober man and is highly respected.

A HARBOR AT LONG POND.

Within the last few weeks the COLONIST and other St. John's papers have published letters in reference to the advantages of having a safe harbor at Long Pond, Conception Bay. We also hear that petitions to that effect have been prepared. Knowing that Rev. Father Morris takes a deep interest in all public affairs connected with that portion of Harbor Main district, and has practical knowledge in this matter, we sent a representative of the COLONIST to him to ask him to give us his views on the question of the new harbor. The rev. gentleman was good enough to comply, and in to-morrow's issue we shall give the result of the interview.

The steamer "Bonavista" arrived from New York at 4.30 p.m. on Saturday. She brought a full freight and a large mail. She will be ready to leave on return trip on Wednesday.

Correspondence.

The Editor of this paper is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

The Confederation Treachery.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—*Pulchrum est pro Patria mori.* It is a glorious thing to die for one's country. Would that all Newfoundlanders were animated with at least something akin to the beautiful sentiment of true patriotism expressed in these pathetic words. Then the Confederation question would be decided in a very off-hand manner. Then the Confederate rats would be compelled to beat a hasty ignominious retreat into the dark holes and obscure vaults, which are the natural places of their habitation. Then the courteous invitation of Luggacurran's amiable, petty tyrant to Newfoundland's equally amiable Governor, to send a deputation to Ottawa to discuss and negotiate the price of our independence, would receive a very laconic answer. There are three things, which men in all ages, in all climes, in all lands, both civilized and barbarian, the Great God Himself, the Architect of human nature, teaching them, have prized beyond all other possessions, viz, life, liberty, honor or virtue. So precious are these divinely bestowed blessings in the eyes of God Himself that He permits both nations and individuals to guard, protect and defend them, at all costs and hazards. *Servato semper moderamine inculpate tutele.* So inestimable likewise in the judgment of the best portion of mankind are these heavenly gifts, that the principal and the most interesting part of human history, is nothing else than a chequered narrative, on the one hand, of conspiracies, assaults, crimes perpetrated by the wicked to jeopardize, impair and destroy them, and on the other, of heroic struggles, sacrifices, laws and wars to defend, improve and avenge them.

For years Newfoundlanders has guided the good ship of state with a skill and with a wisdom, reflecting infinite credit upon themselves. For years Newfoundlanders, the chosen representatives of the people, have annually met in solemn session in the legislature, to deliberate upon important matters affecting their country's welfare; and free, shackless and unfettered, to make laws for themselves, without their acts being likely to be vetoed by the autocratic monopolists ruling at Ottawa. For years Newfoundland has worn around her honored brow the proud garland of political independence, with a grace and dignity that older countries might well emulate. But now we are asked to degrade ourselves in the sight of God and man. We are asked to become a reproach to ourselves and a laughing-stock to the countries of the world. We are asked to surrender the helm and on bended knees, and with heads bowed down, to confess ourselves a lot of imbeciles and incapables, unfit to pilot our own boats, unable to regulate our own domestic concerns, unworthy of freedom, unfit for liberty, devoid alike of energy, of intelligence, of honor, and of patriotism. We are asked to sacrilegiously tear from our thrice precious triple crown of life, liberty and honor its most priceless jewel, our God-given birth-right, our own and our country's political independence, the political independence of our parliament, the sacred and inviolate freedom of our hearths, of our altars, of our homes, and for a miserable mess of pottage to barter it away to a proverbially hard-hearted and unfeeling creature, Mrs. Step-mother Canada. What reply shall Newfoundlanders give to this insidious, to this insulting demand? Shall we make a breach in the walls of our right little, tight little Island, and lead into it this hideous monster, this rawboned, swag-bellied, prodigious Grecian horse of Canadian Confederation? No! No! Emphatically, No! We are, thank heaven, a trifle more sagacious than the Trojans of old. The treachery, the cunning artifices, and the crocodile tears of the perjured Sinon are too transparent to deceive us. And as Newfoundlanders are no craven cowards to yield their purses or their lives, in obedience to the summons of the highwayman's call, or the assassin's uplifted weapon of destruction; neither are they such arrant slaves as to part with their political independence at the bidding of the wily, the unscrupulous, and the unspeakably ambitious Sir John A. Macdonald, through his obsequious accomplice, the tyrant of Luggacurran. If good Mother England still loves us, still values the allegiance of her most ancient and loyal colony, Newfoundland's devotion and attachment to the British Crown, directly maintained in the future as in the past, by the golden link of filial reverence, shall remain unaltered and unshaken; but if England desires to cast us away, if England no longer has any place for us in her maternal affections, then we shall neither accept nor serve any stepmother in her stead. We shall claim the right to be mistress in our own house; we shall show her and the world that we are able to paddle her own canoe; we shall be free. But the sophistical "Mercury" gravely tells its readers that Confederation with Canada would not involve the sacrifice of Newfoundland's independence. How can a hoary-headed minister of the gospel, a preacher of God's truth, utter

such an abominable falsehood? Is the Rev. M. Harvey so ignorant, or, what would be worse, does he imagine us so ignorant of the real nature of Canadian Confederation and its baneful operations in some of the Confederate Provinces, as to make this assertion? Look at Manitoba, a Province of the Confederation. Does Manitoba enjoy political independence under the Federal Union? What was Manitoba's local legislature doing all the winter and spring, up to latest accounts by last mail? And what were the representatives of Manitoba doing? Why, Sir, a Newfoundland outboard road board, and certainly the Bonavista breakwater commissioners, within their proper jurisdiction, enjoy more absolute freedom and independence than Manitoba's local legislature at Winnipeg. Some years ago the good people of Manitoba conceived the idea of building a railway, known in history as the "Red River Valley Railway." The project found general acceptance. In due course the local legislature at Winnipeg enacted the necessary legislation, sanctioning the construction of the road; but, alas! thanks to Confederation, Sir John A. Macdonald's central, despotic government at Ottawa, influenced and controlled by the rapacious monopolists of the Canadian Pacific Railway, vetoed the railway bill of Manitoba's government, and forbade the Manitobans to build the railway at the peril of being shot down like dogs by the troops of the Dominion, and the Red River Valley railway is still a potentiality of the future. Talk, now, of political independence under Confederation! Talk, now, of delivering the fishermen of Newfoundland from the oppressive monopoly of the St. John's merchants! The Manitobans with one voice demand a railway, in order to have a cheap and direct road over which to freight their wheat and other products to the markets of the world, and for the purposes of passenger and mail communication with all places. They are prepared to accomplish this most useful, but purely local public work with their own money and by their own resources. Sir John A. Macdonald's Confederation government, presided over by Lord Lansdowne, won't let them, but, instead, "considers the time would be convenient" to build a railway for Newfoundland at the expense of millions of Canadian money, without our even asking it to do so.

Truly, such munificence is an article not to be found every day, or in every place. What a perplexing puzzle, to behold Canada behaving towards Newfoundland with a liberality bordering on prodigality, and at the same moment acting the dog in the manger towards a Province which she has solemnly pledged her troth to treat with even-handed justice at the least? What a marked contrast between the studied courtesy of the Canadian government's benevolent message of March 6th to our government, and its bearish rudeness towards the government of Manitoba? Great as is the favor (the expenditure of millions of golden dollars upon us), Canada is straining every nerve to confer upon us, she takes off her hat to us as a suppliant beggar and submissively interposes: "if your government approves" whilst asking us to graciously accept her proffered bounty. Great as is the injustice Canada has done to Manitoba, in preventing her to build, and that her own expense, the Red River Valley railway, she had not the good manners enough to accompany the prohibition with civil language, but stamping the ground with her ponderous iron-heeled Confederation boot, savagely roars out at the top of her voice, her dogged "veto," "dare you to build it," and then points to her troops and her cannon. In consequence of this horrid tyranny, the Manitoba legislature still stood adjourned. By last mail's accounts, the House of Assembly doors were still locked, its halls were silent, and while all the other representatives were reluctantly compelled to enforce legislative idleness her popular and energetic Premier, and her talented Attorney General, the Hon. Messrs. Greenway and Martin, were at Ottawa seeking an interview with Sir John A. Macdonald, in reference to the matter. What a singularly "convenient" time Sir John has chosen, to ask innocent Newfoundland to "send a deputation to Ottawa with power to negotiate." And how thoughtful he was to mention: "In our opinion the deputation should represent the Opposition as well as the Ministerial party." Of course he meant by that that the deputation should include A. B. Morine, Esq., M.H.A., for the district of Bonavista Bay. How truly flattering to Mr. Morine that suggestion must certainly have been, and indirectly it is, a great compliment to Bonavista Bay, and one, which I have no doubt, the electors of the district shall duly remember at the polling booths at the very earliest opportunity. Verily, the old man must be in his dotage, or he must regard us as a set of ignoramuses or fools, who know nothing about what is actually transpiring at Ottawa, at Winnipeg and the rest of the outside world, otherwise he would not have selected this as "the convenient time" for discussing Confederation. Newfoundlanders, we have a glorious heritage, dearly yet cheaply purchased, and bequeathed to us by our beloved and venerated ancestors, English, Irish, and Scotch. Are we going to sell it for a mess of pottage?

Again let me say *Pulchrum est pro Patria mori* Newfoundlanders! honored sons of honored sires, are we going to sell our country's independence for filthy lucre, or for a miserable mess of pottage?

Pottage, too, which after a few years would be found to consist only of the empty pot in which it was boiled, the piece of picket or stick which stirred, and the water, hot, cold or tepid, just as you like it; the few bags of oats, Indian or corn meal having been by that time entirely exhausted.

But the scintillating editor of the sophisticated "Mercury" says:—The pottage would be something ineffably delicious—something so rich, so rare, so whetting to the appetite that one would never sicken or sicken of it, and that it would last for at least twelve years, and the sweet fragrance and taste it would leave in our mouths and nostrils' imagination would last for aye. In a word, Newfoundland would receive most favorable terms. I challenge any man to fix the price of liberty and independence, without which life is not worth living. Life, liberty, and honor or virtue, and Canadian dollars, are goods of two very distinct orders, and God never intended them to be *res aptae*—fit commodities for mutual barter. Hence it is, that no human mathematician (not even excepting A. B. Morine, Esq., and Hon. M. Fenelon, both of whom are fair at figures) can compute or determine the weight in, or of gold, which, with one's country's liberty and honor, and one's country's Parliamentary independence in one scale, would be required in the other scale, in order to turn the balance. Hence, liberty, no more than life, or honor, or virtue, is neither saleable nor purchasable, by the ordination of nature's God, as a mercantile article. The price of liberty and virtue is one's life. And all history confirms this truth. For where on God's earth is there a country or a nation deserving the name, which did not generously expend its treasure and its life-blood upon the defence of its liberty, if attacked, and upon efforts to regain it if lost, except alone, when a march might be stolen upon it. And they who lose their liberty, far from receiving a yearly compensation of half a million dollars, sacrifice with it and for it, in most cases, both money and life. For they justly consider that the only true price of liberty is their life's blood, plus their golden store—"Pulchrum est Pro Patria mori," was always before their mind's eye.

Wherefore, I have no hesitation in saying that to sell one's liberty or the political independence of one's country is highly immoral, criminal, sinful, before God and man. Yours, etc.

Bonavista Bay, April 13th. ASCIA.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The steamer "Curlew" arrived from the westward on Saturday night.

Frederick White, Esq., ex-member for Bonavista, is in town.

It is thought that the House of Assembly will close in about ten more days.

Professor Bennett's band members are inaugurating a series of dancing assemblies, for Wednesday nights, in the British hall.

The steamer "Nova Scotian" sailed for Halifax at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

There were over five hundred emigrants on board the steamer "Nova Scotian."

Seals have advanced slightly in price, and are now quoted at four dollars and ten cents per cwt.

The steamer "Cuban" will leave Montreal, for St. John's and intermediate ports, on the 10th prox.

We learn that a mail will be despatched by the steamer "Polynia," to sail about Thursday next, for Dundee.

Mr. Justice Pinsent and suite left by train today, to hold the spring term of the Supreme Court at Harbor Grace.

Miss Carbery has opened her new spring stock in the Atlantic building. It was personally selected in the British markets, and is replete with the choicest fabrics in the newest shades and with feathers, flowers, silks and satins and other ladies' requisites. The entire stock as marked is worth visiting by purchasers.

The letter of our correspondent "Asia," though lengthy, will interest our readers. It deserves attentive perusal, and should be widely circulated. With such noble-hearted men to defend the independence of Newfoundland, the efforts of the Confederates will surely be defeated. That letter will be understood by none better than the evil genius who misrepresents Bonavista.

BIRTHS.

MOUTON—On Tuesday, 28th inst., the wife of A. Moulton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FOXWORTHY-GOUGHAN—On the 22nd inst., by the Venerable Archdeacon Forristal, Laskey N. Foxworthy, of Fainton, Devon, England, to Helen Coughlan, of St. John's.

DEATHS.

O'DONOVAN—This morning, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian resignation to the Divine will, Mr. Timothy O'Donovan, a native of the County Tipperary, Ireland, aged 61 years. His funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 2.30 o'clock, from his late residence, Duckworth-street.